

Lead-ins

You are expected to include a variety of quotes in your analysis paper. Readers should be able to move from your own words to the words you quote from a source without feeling a jolt. Avoid dropping a quotation or summary into the text without warning. To keep a paper reading smoothly, all quotations must have a lead-in, so pay particular attention to this information

There are 3 different types of lead-ins:

1. **Somebody said lead-in**
2. **Blended lead-in**
3. **Sentence lead-in**

Lead-in Explanations

Somebody said lead-in: This type of lead in is most frequently used. It is the weakest lead-in so it does not need to be overused. The author's name is used to introduce the quote.

Example: Jane M. Agee comments, "Many students who would not have attempted college even seven years ago are not coming into universities through junior colleges" (10).

Blended lead-in: This type of lead-in provides flexibility to the writer. The writer chooses the part of the quote necessary for his paper and blends it smoothly into the rest of the sentence.

A comma before the quotation is not needed unless the structure of the sentence normally calls for one. The sentence must, however, read as a complete statement, without being awkward.

Capitalization and punctuation of the original quotation may be changed to fit the grammatical structure of your sentences.

Example: State universities are serving a broader student population than ever before by admitting students from junior colleges and through "special remedial programs where students who do not meet entrance requirements are admitted on probation" (Agee 10).

Sentence lead-in: This is an effective lead-in where the sentence prior to the quote leads directly to the following sentence. It is almost an introduction to the quote.

This lead in is followed by a *colon*.

Example: Agee insists that English instruction on the college level will not be improved until educators examine the situation realistically: "Public school teachers, professors of English Education, students, and state leaders need to sit down together and evaluate the current realities before any real progress can be made" (10).

Something to remember

- Do not use the author's name as a possessive and then make reference with a personal pronoun
NOT THIS: In Steinbeck's novel, he says, "There grew up governments in the world, with leaders, with elders" (266).

BUT THIS: In the *Grapes of Wrath*, Steinbeck comments, "There grew up governments in the world, with leaders, with elders" (266).

Parenthetical Documentation - MLA

What is Parenthetical Documentation?

It is a way to let people know where your information came from. Whenever you use material that you got from another source, you must let your audience know immediately where it came from, right after your use it. MLA interacts with the works cited list, as each reference cited MUST match to a bibliography on the Works Cited page.

Why should you use it?

It lets your reader know that you want to make clear to them which ideas and words are someone else's. If you don't cite sources, you are committing plagiarism.

When do I have to do it?

- Direct quotations, Paraphrased quotations (these are quotes whose words you have changed somewhat)
- Statistical Data (numbers about things), Original ideas that are attributed to someone else, even if you put them in your own words.

How do I do it?

You can use parenthetical documentation. Parenthetical means (parenthesis).

General Guidelines:

- There must be an entry on the list of works cited for every source cited in your paper. So, there must be a match between your documentation and the sources listed on the Words Cited page.
- The () come before the period. (Smith 62).
- If you use the author's name in a sentence, do not repeat it in the parentheses. If the author's name does not actually appear in your sentence, you must include it in the parentheses.
- If you don't have an author, use the first thing that you wrote in the bibliography – this is usually the article title. Put article titles in "quotation marks".
- **Working with Internet** ----- The Internet DOES NOT have page numbers. You have page numbers when you printed out your article, but the Internet article itself doesn't have page number. So, write (n.pag.) when documenting internet articles.

Author NOT Named in Quote

The central argument of the essay is that teaching a slave to read and write was teaching a slave to not be a slave, "that education and slavery were incompatible with each other" (Douglass 74).

Author Named in a Blended Quote

Frederick Douglass in "Learning to Read and Write" argues that literacy was tantamount to his freedom saying, "I wish to learn how to write, as I might have occasion to write my own pass" (74).

Two or More Authors NOT Named Quote

Literacy cannot be monolithic, unchanging, and dictated by the few over the many for there is "no single literacy, instead a multiplicity of practices and values" (Collins & Blot 3).

Unknown Author and Internet Source (Article Title Only)

The state continues to perpetuate an "ideological monopoly over those that do not have the resources to enact change themselves" ("State Problems" n.pag.).

Secondary Source Quoting Someone Else

Mina Shaughnessy says, "No education can be *total*, it must be *continuous*" (qtd. in Bartholomae 419).

Internet Source

The hope of GIS 140 is to foster the idea that "learning and knowledge and experience are more than just rubrics, rote, numbers, syllabuses, tests, grades, and graduation requirements—that learning and knowledge are fundamentally interconnected, intertextual, personal, political, cultural, and mutually enhancing" (Chang n.pag.).